Circulation over 132,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

1. EDITORIALS: The Philadelphia Slave Case; Southern Sections lam.—Van Ruren; A Lesson and a Duty; Eraguns and Tight Jackset; Fugvision on the Lant-Office; Vide of Captain Adams to Japan; The Lane Repulse of the Allies: The Catisons of Troy—Wis. Robinson; Northern Mexico, The Last Development; Temperance and Politics; A Noteworthy Johnstone; a nother Virons Discloure; Sime months since—Rassian Diplemats, &c.

H.. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Cotton is King; Leaves of

III .. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and conspictions form the latest and most important events that have transpired in New-York City, the United States, and Europe.

United States, and Europe.

IV. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: A Position Defined
—Remarks of the Hon. S. P. Chase of Ohio; Kansas;
Missori; New York; Massas thusetts.

V. A LETTER PROM MR. GREELEY; The Alps.

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VII. REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO: Letter

VIII. THE EUROPEAN WAR: The Late Allied Repulse; Losse in the War. IX. METHODIST PREACHERS MOBBED.

X. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
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at Mantorville Dodge Co., Minnesota. at Manterville Dodge Co., Minnesota.

XII. SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS: Reported for The N Y. Tribune.

The N Y. Tribune.
XIII..THE SEA-SERPENT ASTRAY.

XIV. ABOUT BABIES.

WHALERS

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SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The following is the Table of Contents of THE

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, No. 1,061: EDITORIALS: A Lesson and a Duty; The Last Development; Ministerial Crisis in England; The Postion of Aust.is; The Great Crimean Blunder; Temperance and Politics; A Noteworthy Coincidence.

II. POETRY: Lesses; The Angel; To the Ladies-A Lessen in Needlework. III..NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IV. SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS: One of the Flagatricks; How the Boys Annoyed a Dutchman; Liferts of Ricking a Hai with a Stone in it; The Scotcl Piper and his Mistress; A Spree and its Consequences; A Fuss about Fish and Tim Mulrooney's Cat; Left without Means of Support. V.. TEMPERANCE STATE CONVENTION.

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and George Law.

XIX. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. XX...COMMERCIAL MATTERS; Full Reports of the

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wherever it exists.—North South, East or West-and will every where yield to the newly discovered antidote, which neutralizes the polace, completely purifies the sys em, and thus entirely removes all cause of discase.

The properiotor districtly claims these extraordinary results from its use.

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any agree or dillions discase whatever, or any injury from constantly to builting materia or missens. It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any leight of time, from one cay to twenty years, so that they used never have another child, by continuing it according to directions.

they need never have another chile, by continuing it according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of billous or any discusses, such as general debility, might weent, for. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and attempts and continues until a primanent and radios cure is effected.

By its new Fever and All abouring men, by adopting it as a play veryiny, will be tree from save or billous attacts in this season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

Furthermore, its unvarying efficacy is equaled only by its singular innocence, and some sufferers will please notice that it is the CNLY FAVER and AGUE REMEDY in the market that does not contain Arisenic, Quinine, Strychaine, or other poissiones origing and to prove this, the following certificate from the mast celebrated chemist in the United States is attached to every bottle:

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bottle:

New-York, June 11, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examinal in of 'Rhodes's Fever and Ague Cure' or 'Antidote to Malaria' and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine, and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of cither in it, nor have I fund any substance in it composition that would preve injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

THOUSANDS OF ACUE SUPPREERS
yearly, use Pills. Cholagogues, and Tonic Mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, we hout knowing that all their virtue is owing to Assemic, Mercury, or other dead y poisons, which, though they often 'break the chills' for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maindles that cease only with life. The land is flooded with these poisonness medicines, the well known is efficiency and injurious effects of which prove them to be the offspring either of faise principles or mercenary quacks.

REMEMBER, therefore, that this is the ONLY Fever and Ague medicine which is recoven free from any sick ming or poisonous dungs. It can safely be taken by the voungest child or feeliest insolid. This shows of its being freely used as a preventive whenever the sickly season approaches, and all thus protected CASNOT HAVE THE AGUE!

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more.

Cannot have the acceptable of the color of t

Had the Aque for Twelve Years! 11 PROVIDENCE, June 29, 1855. Having been informed of the lines of a poor but worthy woman, who has not been free from Fever and Ague a month at a rime for the last twelve years, I amplied her gratuitiessly with Rhides's Fever and Ague ture. She took in all four boiles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months has now sinpsed, there is no reason to doubt the primarile of the cure. permanency of the cure

I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used and have never known it to fall.

C. A. P. Mason, Apothecary.

C. A. P. Mason, Apothecary.

Sharffelder, Md., June 27, 1255.

In regard to your Fever and Ague Cure, I max say had I have reason to believe it all that you represent it to be. I have made some sales in the short time I have had it, and believe in every instance it has proved successful.

J. D. Yerrington, Chicago, July 5, 1835, writes: The Cure is selling freely and gives universal satisfaction. It is considered a sure cure, and the time must soon come when it will superiode all other remedies, &c.

Messer, start & Goulden, Aurora, Ul. Laboratory.

Mesers, barr & Goulden, Aurors, III. July 3, 1835, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not lost a case, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else." When Mr. Rarr was requested to take the agency, he said he "should have nothing to do with it, unless he found it better than the other Ague remedies airoady in the market." Mesers. Craighead & Browning, Indianapolis, Ind., July 9.
1835, say that "all we have sold has given full satisfaction, and we have not doubt of selling a large quantity as soon as the Ague essaon set in."

season sets in.

George H. Baths wholsale agent, No. 133 Water-st., and
see by C. H. Ring, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., F. C. Wellet
Co., and druggists generally. FOR FEVER AND AGUE.-DESHLER'S PILLS, FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—DESTILES ILLES INDIA CHOLAGOURE \$1 50. For Dropsy, Grav-1 &c.—Wolff's Scheidam,
Schnaff's, \$1. For Rhemmail-m-Hyatt's Lufe Balsam, 75
c. ma, and Myers's Extract Rock Rose, \$1. For Suppression, obstruction, &c.—Van Hambert's Female Monthly
Pills \$1. For Distribes, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Mrs. Haves's
Strup, \$6 cents, and Suns's Drarmica Mixture, 12j and 25
cents each. At Guion's, No. 127 Bowery.

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rial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent a before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers. ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Arago will leave this port for Southampton and Havre To-Day at 12 o'clock.

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Mrs. Robinson, the vailed murderess, is not to be executed, Gov. Clark having commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life in the Sing Sing Prison.

The bogus Kansas Legislature have got up a petition asking the President to remove Gov. Reeder, and one of the best-looking of the members is bringing the document to Washington. What if it should there meet a petition from Gov. Reeder for the removal of the bogus Leg-

We print this morning the decision of Judge

Kane in the Philadelphia Slave case, committing Passmore Williamson to prison for contempt of Court, alleged to have been committed in his answer to the writ of Habeas Corpus served on him at the suit of Mr. Wheeler. Judge Kane's decision is the most outrageous abuse of power that has thus far disgraced the bench of this country. A writ of Habeas Corpus was served on Mr. Williamson to produce the bodies of the slaves of Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Williamson returned in answer that the bodies were not and never had been in his possession or control. That was the literal truth, and Judge Kane knew it to be so; yet he pettifogs the case in a way as original as it is mean, and says in effect that Williamson had theoretical legal control because he was the getter-up and adviser of the mob of negroes who took the slaves away. And so, not because he fails to make a polite, dignified,

cause he says the persons were not within his power or possession, but because he adds to this segation the four words, "at any time whatever:" for these four words of literal truth Mr. Williamson is hustled off to prison for contempt of Court. We hope the people will read this decision with care, and if they do not finish its perusal with a feeling of indignation for its pettifogging spirit, its manifest violation of justice, its overrunning fullness of revenge against the defendant, we much mistake the degree of independence that is supposed to reside in the hearts of freemen The counsel for the defendant, conscious that his client had committed no contempt, dec ined to say anything on the motion to punish. This absence of a defense seems to have puzzled Kane, and he corfesses as much. However, he gratuitously undertakes to set up a point for the fun of knocking it down. He assumes that the defense might have said the negroes were not slaves, being in the Free State of Pennsylvania. This he upsets by saying that no statute authorizes forcible abduction, whether the and acted parties are slaves or not. As to Mr. William son's motives. Judge Kane offers nothing except the cont-mptuous sneer at the Court of Gop.

"bere." Merciful Kaze! The moment Judge Kane had concluded the reading of his decision the District-Attorney asked for a commitment, whereupon Mr. Wil hamson's counsel immediately moved that he have permission to amend his return. The Judge replied that he was too late; that the commitment had been granted, and the prisoner was in the custody of the Marshal.

Almighty contained in the words "I have soth-

"ing to do with them [the motives]; they may

"give him support and comfort before an infin-

"itely higher tribunal. I do not impugn them

We presume this is not the end of the business, however. It cannot be possible that so outrageous a violation of Mr. Williamson's rights can be suffered in silence. If this return is to be adjudged contempt, then any answer which may not exactly square with a Judge's idea of a correct return may bring punishment upon the respondent. If this is to stand as a precedent, it is most dangerous to personal liberty. But it cannot be. The idea of "contempt" in a respectful and truthful return, whatever legal and technical errors there may be in it, is impossible. The contemptible feature in this case is the opinion and action of Judge Kane, and he may yet find that there are law and justice that will reach even United States Juoges.

THE NEW PARTY.

The Evening Post, in an article which we copy in another column, administers a poignant rebuke to some Democratic journals of the baser sort, that affect to see in the Republican movement in this State not merely a scheme to keep the Whigs in power, but a most untimely degree of attention to national questions, considering that at the coming election only members of the Legislature and State Officers are to be chosen. The Post is not alarmed by either of these considerations and frankly avows its readiness to cooperate with all classes of citizens in putting the State decisively on the right side of the Kansas-Nebraska question, and in preparing for an effort in 1856 which will put the Federal Government on that side also.

There is nothing more untrue than the pretense that the Republican demonstration last year was managed with a view to promote the interest of the Wbig party. For reasons we need not here recapitulate it was not deemed advisable that nominations should be made at the Saratoga Convention. It was thought better that the matter should be left open, in order that both Democrats and Whigs might have the opportunity of putting themselves upon the Anti-Nebraska platform. The Democrats utterly failed to do this; while the Whigs declared themselves on that subject in the most satisfic tory manner. There was, then, no other course for the adjourned Republican Convention at Auburn but to adopt the Wuig candidates.

The approaching Republican Convention will represent those electors of the State who are inflexibly opposed to the extension of Slavery. It will consist of men brought together with a single eye to that great end, and who will proceed to select their candidates for the offices to be filled from among the best and fittest persons in the ranks of the Republican party. Among these candidates there will necessarily be some who have been Democrats and some who have been Whigs; and we can assure all persons that the mass of those electors who have heretofore been attached to the Whig party, will work for the former quite as enthusiastically as for the latter. Just so, when the time comes to select a candidate for President: if, as is not impossible, some statesman should be fixed upon whose former relations were with the Democratic party, he will nowhere find advocates or supporters more earnest or untiring than among those who in earlier times were his political antagonists.

The small souled journals and small-souled men who look on politics as a trade, very naturally fail to appreciate that state of feeling which now prevails throughout the F ee States, and of whose action in 1856 last year's elections gave a foretaste. They do not understand that the people are determined that a check shall be put upon the extension of Slavery, and that the Federal Government shall at last cease to be a Southern sectional institution.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN.

The transportation of grain from all the great wheat and corn-fields of the West is a subject which new requires a careful investigation, from the immense amount of expenditure which it has been found to involve. The question is simply as to whether grain shall be transported in begs or barrels, and that a great saving is in favor of the latter it is our purpose to establish.

By the present system of moving grain there is a continual waste from the harvest field to the mill, and until the flour is packed in tight, well seasoned barrels. Western wheat is mostly thrashed from an out-door stack, and piled and winnowed on the ground; then bagged and brought to market, where it is emptied into elevators, and stered in bulk-the center of the pile often heating until its value is destroyed. It is then shipped in bulk, and when it arrives at Buffalo is transferred by elevators to a canal boat, and thence to a stere-house in this City. If it is finally sold for exportation, it is put up in bags suitable for shipping, after having undergone a dozen different handlings.

Now suppose the farmer had provided himself proper, full and true return to the writ, not be. | with barrels and put up his grain on the farm,

dry and in good order. Each common flour barrel will hold about three and one-third bushels, for which the freight from Indianapolis to this City is about \$1 40 to \$1 60 per barrel; and as a general rule, the charges on rolling freight on every line of railroad is from fifteen to twenty per cent less than on other freight. And independent of the evident economy of this system, there is another consideration which commends itself to the attention of farmers. It is well known that grain is even more liable to heat and spoil in bags than it is in bulk; while in barrels it is impossible to stow it in a position which will prevent the circulation of the air around it-and if the wood of which the barrel is made be well seasoned, it will absorb and dry out any moisture which may be in the grain. For in the transportation of grain from the warehouse to the cars, vessel or storeroom, it is often necessary to do a part of the work in unfavorable weather-and thus, in Winter time, stow frequently drifts into the cars and moistens the bags, and in this or some way they are dampened; and then, if packed in bulk, there frequently ensues more injury from mold and other causes than the whole cost of barreling would amount to. A friend of ours who has had a great deal of experience in this matter, estimates the saving to the farmer at at least six cents a bushel on every bushel of grain sent to this market in barrels; in fact, that by the present system of sending it in bulk or bags the farmer is losing six cents a bushel at the

very lowest estimate. There is another view of the matter, in the consideration that the manufacture of the barrels would add so much more to the productive interest of the country. What a vast amount of raw material, quite worthless in a wooded region, it would convert into cash! for each buyer of the grain would pay the value of the barrel at the point where it changed hands. When it reached France it would be worth its original cost for fire wood; for there feel is sold by the pound at a high price. At any rate there would be no loss as in the case of bags, while in cost of freight, handling, storage, leakage, wetage, injury from mustiness, &c., there would be a considerable balance in favor of the barrels.

With Indian Corn this saving would be more important than with Wheat; because it is a grain so low in price that it will not bear costly transportation. When Corn is only worth 25 cents a bushel at a point in the West, whence it costs 50 cents to get it here, a difference of six cents a bushel in freight may entirely prevent it from being sent forward, as the market price would not allow a higher rate of freight, and any increase would take so much from the former's low price. But there is yet another fact regarding the transportation of grain in barrels, that is worthy of consideration. The motion of the cars keeps the kernels of grain in the barrels in constant motion, and the natural tendency is to follow the circle round and round, instead of settling down to the bottom as it does in bags or bulk. This has been proved by experiment. Beside this, the frequent rolling of the barrels gives motion to the grain and helps to keep it sweet. If there should be any danger of dampness it is suggested that a few dry corn-cobs or husks among the grain would be likely to prove a preventive. In conclusion, we are quite confident that if these hints should be followed by the majority of western farmers, the amount of money saved in ore year would be as much a source of surprise as self congratulation.

GERRIT SMITH.

We have no delight in controversy with a genleman like Mr. Gerrit Smith, whom, in spite of is eccentricities, it is impossible not to respect, and whose fiercest blows one can only desire to parry with tenderness, and to pay back with mercy. A generous, independent man, whose mpulses are mainly on the right side, though a action may sometimes be on the wrong, it is n uch more to our taste to do justice to his often admirable and humane public conduct than to perform the part of censor upon his occasional public errors and weaknesses. Indeed, our readers will bear us witness that we have never commented upon the latter except in a most forbearing manner; and if we are now forced to do otherwise, it is the fault of nobody but Mr. Smith bimself. Not very long ago a correspondent of THE

TRIBUNE at Syracuse spoke of Mr. Smith as having failed to vote against the Nebraska bill beause it was his rule to go to bed at 9 o'clock. This statement having been brought to our notice by a friend of Mr. Smith, we at once corrected t, and again repeated the notorious fact-often before prominently published in these columns, and never contradicted there until this Syracuse letter-that Mr Smith was present at the final division on the Nebraska bill, and voted against t. But at the same time we added that when the prolonged struggle of the Northern members was going forward to prevent the bill from being brought to a vote, Mr. Smith was absent, on the ground of unwillingness to sit upafter 9 at night, and it is this statement which now provokes his anger and creates the extraordinary display which else where adores our page. We trust the reader will peruse his letter and indulge us, before we proceed to notice it, in the declaration that we are not in the slightest degree influenced to give it place by the delicate proffer to pay for its insertion, with which Mr. Smith favors us in his percration. Any advertisements that he may desire to publish will be very willingly received at the usual rates in the proper part of the paper; but admission to these columns is not to be commanded on such terms, either for letters, speeches, or any other description of puff. By way of justifying himself and disproving

that his hour of going to bed had anything to do with his absence from the Nebraska struggle, Mr. Smith copies a long passage from an address to his constituents published on his return from Washington and duly copied in THE TRIBUNE at the time. In this extract his absence is put exclusively on the ground of principle. The course of the minority in resisting the bill seemed to him wrong and he refused to join in it. This was all right; had he urged no other ground we might have thought him mistaken, but must have respected his fidelity to his conviction. But this was not all. In a part of the very same address, which in the present objurgatory letter he takes care to omit, he used the following words in reference to a letter of his which had been published:

"In leaving the Nebraska bill, I will briefly refer to the censures which have been cast on one of my private letters. The whole or none of that letter should have been printed. I was sorry to see dis-jointed parts of it in print. The letter is not before me; but I remember that I spoke in it against night ses

sions of Congress, and declared that had the hour of three in the morning been appointed for taking the vote on the Nebraska bill I should not have been

The passage of the private letter above referred to was as follows:

"Suppose our House had appointed 3 o'clock in the morring as the bour for taking the final vote on the Nebraska bill. I should no in that case have given my vote, for I should have felt it to be my duty to be in bed at that hour. On whom would rest the responsibility of my absence and my missing vote? Some of my friends would say upon myself; but I would say on the Henna."

Now, we submit that in view of these declarations it is rather difficult to understand the warmth of excitement with which Mr. Smith now repels the idea that he was absent from that memorable struggle because he wanted to go to bed. He here admits that while on principle he was opposed to joining in the battle waged in the House, he was also opposed to it because it interfered with his bed-time, and not only so, but that he would also have been absent even from the final vote on the bill for the same reason. He would have done this had the opportunity occurred; it was in his heart, but accidentally not in his act, to fail to vote against the bill. And as for his failing to take part in the great parliamentary contest which preceded the passage of the bill, while objections of principle formed one reason, objections of sleepiness formed another; and because we mention one in correcting the misstatement of a correspondent, without mentioning the whole, we are assailed by Mr. Smith in a style of rhetoric which we do not care to characterize. Mr. Smith will perhaps pardon the suggestion

that when reading us so violent a lecture, he would have done well to be careful as to the correctness of his own statements, many of which very broadly sin against the truth. For instance, he charges that we have till now concealed the fact that he voted against the Kebrasks bill, when the truth is that it was published most prominently at the time, and that, so far as we are aware, nothing has ever been said or insinuated to the contrary in our columns until this unlucky letter from Syracuse. And of all the explanations on this subject that Mr. Sm th has ever given to the world, we do not recollect one that we have not freely copied. He says that we have continued to wreng him in this matter; indeed, he seems to imagine with an exaggeration which, if it did not proceed from excessive passion, would be melarchely evidence of monomania, that THE TRIBUNE makes it a business to do him injury, and that maligning his Congressional career is one of our standard employments. The truth is that we have never spoken of him but with a sense of kiedness, and a desire to be perfectly just. Indeed, we think nothing so unfavorable to his reputation as his own letter of this morning, could ever have been admitted to our columns, except under peculiar circumstances and with his signature. And, finally, we assure him that we forgive both the virulent vituperation with which he assails us, and the Pharasaic complacency with which he lauds himself, and that we sincerely hope he may live long for the world's improvement and his own.

SIGNS IN THE ENGLISH HEAVENS. Though the recent popular demonstrations in

Hyde Park in London are local in their character and small in their objects, they still are straws on the current of public opinion, which indicate with sufficient clearness the direction of its flow. The masses of what are called "the "people" of London bave little respect for anything beyond beef and beer. Still they are usually decent, devoted to work, and decorous to the privileged orders. They are not given, unless in moods of special roughness, to breaking into such bursts of anger as they have now exhibited on two occasions successively, and which seem to give fatal sign that the little prestige left to aristocracy by the Crimean blunders is fluttering faint and low. Neither can it be doubted that the contemptuous oner in which the feelings of the people have been treated in recent discussions in Parliament -especially by Mr. Dundas, who with jaunty arrogance, to the delight of that corrupt portion of British aristocracy who infest brothels, barracks and gambling-houses, calls a large portion of his working countrymen "canailte" and advises the crash of a six-pounder-will have the effect of swelling this anger and irritation of the masses, already galled by sores of long standing and excited by daily disclosures of the imbecility of the ruling classes.

Too much stress must not be laid on the silence and long-accustomed servility of the English people; and though we have not seen in the recent Reform movement a principle sufficiently strong to grasp the popular heart, and do not desire to exaggerate the causes or consequences of these recent riots, still all these stirrings in different directions give signs of some slight heaving of the popular heart. It must not be forgotton that this people of England pride themselves on being practical, and have an inveterate dislike, save at election times, when they make up their mind "to see it out," to all talking, theorizing and declaiming. They simply wait until what they deem some huge wrong is impending, and then, forgetting their ordinary deference, go straight to the wrong-doer, to either force him to draw back or strangle him. The middle class of England, as a body, are undoubtedly as corrupt as the higher, without being redeemed, by that doubtful but showy kind of chivaley which sometimes surrounds the other. But the myriads of the toiling masses have equal contempt for the pretension of the one and the meanness of the other. If the working out of revolution ever falls into their hands, the cry will be to both: "Your throat or our rights." In the recent debates in the English Parliament Mr. Cobden and the representatives of the middle class have exhibited even greater awe of anything like revolution than the aristocracy.

Neither must it be imagined that republicanism finds no life because it is not spoken of. The English people have sense enough not to speak the forbidden word which would only expose them to an indictment of high treason, without ackieving any good; but when opportunity brings it, be that sooner or later, they will work it out. To-day it is Lord Grosvenor and his mal-apropos bill. To-merrow it may be another lord and another bill. Again it may be a Germonition. Next it may be the Queen herself, if she is found following too closely upon the unlawful advice of ber lawful husband. In all and every instance, when the people have stood up and spoken, Bulers and Lords have given way. In this they have found safety.

But thorigh the occasion for what dwells at in this enterprise and the success of the shipping laters.

the heart to find utterance has not yet come, Republican sentiments do not the less prevail. though perhaps unnoticeable, not alone among the working classes, but among the members and ablest members, of the House of Commons The more thoughtful desire, it is true, to advance to it with safe and steady steps; bat many would even run the risk and make the

revolutionary bound. Revolutions in England and France, in Berlis and Vienna, will ever take the world by sqr. prise. They will not come logically to please the professional logic-hewer, or judiciously to please the theorizing reformer, or dramatically to please the poets and the ladies; they will fall as the rain falls from heaven, suddenly, but usually not without some portentous clouds, palpable to all bent on seeing. The smoke of the Crimean battle-field is the cloud. These Hyde Park and Reform gatherings and ever-teening ministerial crises are the rain; the first faint showers. The tornado has yet to come, but it is advancing.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a trust. worthy source, by which it appears that one at least of the City railroads has resumed that unwholesome system of bribery by free tickets which they all formally renounced at the begipping of the present year. Our correspondent states that the Harlem Company have again distributed free passes to the members of the City Government, to the police and others; and that a Police Captain has even refused to release a man in the service of a rival company, simply on the ground that that company had not bestowed on him the same privilege as he snjoyed upon the Harlem line. We learn also from another source that the Harlem road have extended the same pleasing compliment to the Judges of our Courts; and if any of these excellent magistrates have thought fit to decline the douceur, we shall be happy to be informed of it. Can anybody tell us whether the reestablishment of this system of petty corruption had anything to do with the project worked in the Common Council some time ago, to prohibit the use of steam below Forty-second-at, And was that the means employed by our manicipal legislature to get again the beloved free tickets that had been denied them? Who

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 27, 1855. The back Lapwing arrived here this morning with dates from Rio Janeiro to June 21.

Capt. Kelly reports the particulars of a brutal mayder committed on board the ship Sea Witch, Capt Frazier, bound to China from New-York. The Sea Witch arrived at Rio on the 16th of June, and on being boarded by the officers of the Customs it was discovered that the captain had been murdered. The officers immediately sent for a guard, which took charge of the ship. The American Consul, accom-Bainbridge, repaired on board, and the men were all

An examination was instituted, and from the evi-

dence adduced, it appears that on the night of the 5th of June, between 12 and 4 o'clock, the first mate, who had charge of the deck, went to the room occupied by the ship s surgeon, Dr. Broiasky, and hurriedly aquested him to get up, saying he believed the captain was murdered. The doctor entered the captain's apartment and found him bathed in blood. He immediately gave the alarm, when the watch on deck came down and assisted him to raise the captain. On the examination of the captain's wounds, it was discovered that his skuil had been fractured by three distinct blows, and the skull was absolutely driven in on the brain. The captain died the next day, and his body was placed in a hogshead of spirits to be preserved. The doctor then insisted on going into Rio, the ship being then 900 miles distant, and being the nearest port. The mate wished to keep off, but the doctor told him that he suspected him as being the murderer, and it manifested the slightest symptom of treachery, be would shoot him. The conduct of the Doctor over awed the mate, and he put into Rio. On examining the spartment of the mate a marline-spike was found corresponding with the wounds given. A deep indertation in the wood of the cabin just above the captain's head was also discovered, to which the market spike also corresponded. On the examination being concluded, the Consul ordered the first mate Sylvanus W. Spencer to be arrested and placed in irons. Previous to being taken ashore he requested leave to dress himself, when he drew a knife and stabbed himself in the left breast, but the wound he inflicted upon himself was very slight. All the men arrestel were liberated except three.

Messrs. Maxwell, Wright & Co., agents of Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., have charge of the ship. The Consul appointed Captain Long to command the ship. The body of Captain Frazier was to be sent to New-

York by the ship Union, about to sail. LATER FROM MEXICO. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 15. The steamer Orizaba has arrived at this port with

dates from Mexico to the 19th inst. Affairs at the Capital were quiet. Santa Anna's father-in-law, it is reported, has been appointed Minister to the United States, vice Schor

The family of Santa Anna were to leave on the 16th inst. in the war steamer Iturbide.

It was reported that Santa Anna was willing to make certain concessions to the insurgents.

FROM KANSAS. FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Friday, July 27, 1855.

We have received Kansas dates to the 26th list.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to draw
be a memorial praying President Pierce to resort

Gov. Reeder, reported yesterday. The memorial set
forth the complaints against theeder from the beginning of his administration, calls him a clog to the
wheels of government, and asks for his speedy in
moval.

Ma. Hueston, the only Free-Soil member of the Legislature, is absent, and it, is thought will be so for the remainder of the session. He was present but

two days.

Major Andrew McDonali, member of the Coasellia Ransas, formerly of Virginia, was yesterday appointed bearer of the ta morial to President Pierce requesting Governor Recder's removal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27, 1855.

Intelligence was received here this morning that Commissioner Manypenny was in Detroit for the particle of holding a conference with the Michigan Is dians relative to their remaining in that State. THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WISCONSIN

S. M. Booth, who played so prominent a part is the rescue of the slave Glover, announces himself a cardicle for the Governorship of Wisconsin. BOSTON AND CAPE COD TELEGRAPH